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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

The complexity of the effects of an emergency on the community, and the need to have in place measures to minimise the impact, give rise to the need for an emergency management structure and set of arrangements which encompass all aspects. Therefore, **Emergency Management** involves a range of programs and arrangements designed to **prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from** the effects of hazard impacts on the community.

A hazard impacting on a community may result in an emergency. The NSW State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989 (as amended) defines emergency as:

‘An emergency due to an actual or imminent occurrence (such as fire, flood, storm, earthquake, explosion, accident, epidemic or warlike action) which:

- a. endangers, or threatens to endanger, the safety or health of persons or animals in the State,
- b. destroys or damages, or threatens to destroy or damage, property in the State,

being an emergency which requires a significant and co-ordinated response.

For the purposes of the definition of ‘emergency’, property in the State includes any part of the environment of the State.’



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Australia's Emergency Management system reflects the fact that the States and Territories have the constitutional responsibility for the protection of the lives and property of their citizens. State Governments exercise control over most of the functions which are essential for effective prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies through:

- legislative and regulatory arrangements; and
- provision of emergency services organisations and supporting functional area agencies.

Local Government plays a major role, as do volunteer organisations, because of their intimate links with the communities they serve.

The concept is simple. In the first instance, the problem of dealing with an emergency is the responsibility of the individuals who are directly involved. When it becomes apparent that they cannot reasonably cope, they seek help – normally from the local emergency management organisations which include the local government authority. Thus, responsibility for response, containment and restoration starts at the lowest level of government – and passes up through the District to State and even National level as capabilities, capacities or access to resources are exceeded.



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Three main concepts underpin emergency management in NSW:

All hazards approach: NSW has established a single set of management arrangements which will be applied to emergencies resulting from the full range of hazard impacts on communities, even though specific counter-measures will vary with different hazards.

Comprehensive approach: NSW embraces a continuum of:

- Prevention/mitigation – to eliminate or reduce the level of the risk or severity of emergencies.
- Preparation – to enhance the capacity of communities to cope with the consequences of emergencies.
- Response – to ensure the immediate consequences of emergencies or communities are minimised.
- Recovery – measures which support individuals and communities affected by emergencies in the reconstruction of physical infrastructure and restoration of physical, emotional and economic well being.

All agency approach: All agencies must be involved, including state and local governments and non-government organisations which play a vital role in emergency management.

Effective application of these concepts provides the outcome of a **prepared community**, which is the primary focus of prevention, preparation, response and recovery arrangements.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The basic requirements are:

- an alert, informed and active community;
- an active and involved local government; and
- agreed and co-ordinated emergency management arrangements.

EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT

In implementing the concepts of emergency management, NSW utilises the emergency risk management process. This provides a logical and systematic approach that integrates emergency management and agency specific public safety programs within a community. An Implementation Guide is provided to assist Emergency Management Committees in developing and reviewing emergency management arrangements for their community.

NEW SOUTH WALES

The area of the State of New South Wales is 805,685 square kilometres, which is 10.4% of the total area of Australia. The State has just over 6 million people or 34.1% of Australia's population – 26% of Australia's population lives in Greater Sydney Metropolitan Area.

New South Wales is divided by natural features into three broad geographical areas:

- The Coastal strip – which comprises about 10% of the area of the State;
- The Great Divide – comprises about 14%; and
- The Western Slopes and Western Plains – the remaining 76% of the area.

Each area has distinct topographical, climatic and vegetation factors which influence the types of natural hazards and their effects.

HAZARDS AND THREATS

Some of the specific hazards and problems which may affect NSW are:

- storms, floods, and bush fires;
- livestock and fauna affected by diseases introduced from other States and Territories or from overseas;
- large quantities of dangerous/toxic chemicals are manufactured and stored in the State, and transported through major urban centres;
- Sydney's airport is located near the centre of the city;
- the major centres of population are on or near earthquake zones;
- response resources outside the major urban areas are limited and support can be quite distant.

The three common major natural hazards in order of severity are flood, storm and bush fire.



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

THE STATE EMERGENCY AND RESCUE MANAGEMENT ACT, 1989

[as amended] (SERM Act)

The SERM Act provides the basis for emergency management in NSW. In particular, it specifies:

- The responsibilities of the Minister;
- The establishment of emergency management committees;
- The production of Disaster Plans; and
- Arrangements for controlling operations.

THE MINISTER

The Minister for Emergency Services is responsible for:

- ensuring that adequate measures are taken by government agencies to prevent, prepare for, respond to and assist recovery from emergencies;
- co-ordinating the activities of government agencies in taking those measures; and
- arranging for the preparation and review from time to time of the State Disaster Plan (Displan).

Under the SERM Act the Minister may convene the **State Disasters Council** to advise on any emergency management matters. The Council consists of:

- The Minister, who is to be Chairperson;
- The State Emergency Operations Controller;
- The Chairperson of the State Emergency Management Committee; and

- Representatives of government or non-government agencies as the Minister may determine.

THE STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (SEMC)

The SEMC is the principal committee established under the SERM Act for the purposes of emergency management throughout the State, and, in particular, is responsible for emergency planning at State level. It usually meets four times a year and its functions and objectives are detailed in Annex A.

The SEMC comprises:

A **Chairperson** – appointed by the Minister;

The **State Emergency Operations Controller (SEOCN)**;

Representatives of the Emergency Services Organisations:

NSW Police Service
Ambulance Service of NSW
NSW Fire Brigades
NSW Rural Fire Service
State Emergency Service
NSW Volunteer Rescue Association



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Functional Area Coordinators:

Agriculture and Animal Services (NSW
Agriculture)

Communication Services (Department of
Information Management and Technology)

Engineering Services (Department of Public
Works and Services)

Environmental Services (Environment
Protection Authority)

Health Services (Department of Health)

Public Information Services (Public Affairs,
NSW Police Service)

Transport Services (Department of Transport)

Welfare Services – Disaster Recovery, Human
Services (Department of Community Services)

Representatives/advisers from:

Premier's Department

The Treasury

Department of Local Government

Planning NSW

In addition, the State Coroner and a representative of
the Australian Defence Force attend as invited
observers.

DISTRICT EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES (DEMC)

Division of the State for emergency management purposes is based on emergency management districts (vide Annex B). In each of these emergency management districts, a DEMC has been formed which reflects the composition of the SEMC (where appropriate), and which is representative of the emergency management resources available in the district.

Each DEMC consists of:

- The District Emergency Operations Controller (Chairperson);
- A senior representative of the council of each local government area within the relevant district;
- A senior representative of each emergency services organisation operating within the relevant district; and
- Representatives of such organisations providing support services in each functional area in the relevant district.

The DEMC is responsible for preparing plans in relation to the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies within the district. These responsibilities, normally include such activities as emergency risk management, multi-agency training and exercises, and supporting combat agency public education programs.

The Police Service is required to provide executive support facilities for each DEMC and the District Emergency Operations Controller in the district concerned. The principal executive officer is known as the **District Emergency Management Officer (DEMO)**. DEMO contact details are provided in Annex C.

In the exercise of its functions, the DEMC is responsible to the SEMC.



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES (LEMC)

The SERM Act recognises that the involvement of local government in all stages of an emergency is critical (ie in prevention, preparedness, response and recovery). Therefore, the emergency management structure and arrangements at local level are based on the Local Government Authority areas (or combined Local Government Authority areas).

At this level, a LEMC is formed, again reflecting (where they are represented) the membership of the District Emergency Management Committee.

A LEMC consists of:

- A senior representative of Council of the relevant local government area or combined area, who is to be the chairperson of the LEMC (the Act requires that the person appointed by council must have the authority of council to coordinate the use of council's resources for emergency management purposes).
- The senior local representative of each of the emergency services organisations operating in the local area.
- Representatives of such organisations providing support services in the functional area in the relevant local area as the council of that area may from time to time determine. (It will be unlikely that many of the Functional Areas will be represented at local level).
- The Local Emergency Operations Controller.



The SERM Act provides that by mutual agreement, and with the approval of the Minister, two or more local government areas may combine their emergency management arrangements. This occurs where the community is best served by one committee because of the size of the area and/or where the nature and extent of risks to the community dictate one set of emergency management arrangements (for example: the St. George LEMC where the Hurstville, Kogarah and Rockdale Municipalities have combined for the purposes of emergency management). Some 149 LEMC cover the 175 local government areas in NSW.

The LEMC is responsible for the preparation of plans in relation to the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies in the local government area. These responsibilities include such activities as emergency risk management, multi-agency training and exercises, and supporting combat agency public education programs.

Council is required to provide executive support facilities for the LEMC and the Local Emergency Operations Controller in its area. The principal executive officer is known as the **Local Emergency Management Officer (LEMO)**. In many areas the chairperson of the LEMC performs the functions of the LEMO.

In the exercise of its functions, the LEMC is responsible to the DEMC.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

FUNCTIONAL AREA SUB-COMMITTEES

At State and district levels the Functional Area Co-ordinators may establish Functional Area Sub-committees to assist them to co-ordinate their function. These Sub-committees comprise representatives of government and non-government agencies. Because many Functional Areas do not have a presence at local level, sub-committees at this level will be the exception.

EMERGENCY PLANNING

The SERM Act establishes the requirement for the State Disaster Plan (Displan). The object of Displan is to ensure the co-ordinated response to emergencies by all agencies having responsibilities and functions in emergencies. In particular Displan is to:

- Identify, in relation to each different form of emergency, the combat agency primarily responsible for controlling the response to the emergency.
- Provide for the co-ordination of the activities of other agencies in support of a combat agency in the event of an emergency.
- Specify the tasks to be performed by all agencies in the event of an emergency.
- Specify the responsibilities of the Minister, and the State, District and Local Emergency Operations Controllers.

The following planning principles are described in Displan:

- a. **Responsibility for preparation, response and recovery rests initially at local level.** If Local agencies and available resources cannot cope they are augmented by those at the District level. Finally, resources and

support, co-ordinated from the State, and possibly resources provided from the Commonwealth and other States and Territories, are used.

- b. **Control/Co-ordination** of emergency response and initial recovery operations is **conducted at the lowest effective level.**
- c. **Designated combat agencies may deploy additional resources from their own service** from outside the affected Local area or District.
- d. During an operation which is the legal responsibility of a designated combat agency, the Emergency Operations Controller is responsible, when so requested by that combat agency, to co-ordinate the provision of support resources through the Emergency Operations Centre. The Emergency Operations Controller is responsive to the requirements of the Controller of the combat agency.
- e. **Emergency Operations Controllers would not normally assume control of an operation from a designated combat agency unless the situation can no longer be contained and a change of control is likely to improve matters. In any case a change of control at any level can only occur after consultation between SEOCON and the State Controller of the combat agency, and agreement from the latter, or at the direction of the Minister.**



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

- f. Combat agency controllers at all levels are required to keep Emergency Operations controllers advised of the situation during emergency operations which are their responsibility.
- g. In the event that an Emergency Operations Controller has assumed control of an operation which would normally be the responsibility of a combat agency, control should be passed back to the combat agency as soon as the situation is stabilised and when the change of control will not adversely affect operations.
- h. Emergency preparedness, response and initial recovery **operations should be conducted with all agencies carrying out their normal functions** wherever possible.
- i. **Prevention measures remain the responsibility of the authorities/agencies charged by statute with the responsibility,** but emergency management committees at all levels have an oversight role.

Below State level, there is a requirement for District and Local Disaster Plans. These are the responsibility of the respective Emergency Management Committees.



ACTIVATION OF DISPLAN

The relevant provisions of Displan have effect in the event of any emergency, without the need for activation or for a declaration of a State of Emergency.

The SERM Act authorises agencies to undertake their responsibilities and functions under Displan in the event of an emergency. Other government agencies may be required to do so by the Minister for Emergency Services.

SUPPORTING PLANS

The SEMC has determined that there is a requirement for State Level Supporting Plans for the following functions:

- Agriculture and Animal Services;
- Communication Services;
- Engineering Services;
- Environmental Services;
- Health Services;
- Public Information;
- Transport Services; and
- Welfare Services - Disaster Recovery, Human Services.

State Functional Area Co-ordinators are responsible for the production and maintenance of these plans, as well as for determining the requirement for plans at District and Local levels.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

SUB PLANS

(Special Hazard)

Special Hazard Plans called Sub Plans have been prepared to deal with specific hazards. These are prepared when the planning required is either more specialised or more detailed than can be provided for in the Displan. The following State level Sub Plans have been produced:

- Animal Health Emergency;
- Aviation Emergency;
- Bush Fire;
- Flood;
- Hazardous Materials Emergency;
- Hawkesbury/Nepean Flood Emergency;
- Major Structure Collapse;
- Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency;
and
- Storm.

The requirement for subordinate planning is specified in each State level plan.

CONTROL OF OPERATIONS

Displan identifies, in relation to each different form of emergency, the combat agency primarily responsible for dealing with that emergency. In NSW a combat agency has been nominated for each of the common emergencies. Their responsibilities generally include planning, warning, public education and evacuation in connection with their particular emergency. Specific control responsibilities are listed in Annex D. Control of those emergencies for which there have been no combat agencies nominated or where so designated in plans is vested in the respective Emergency Operations Controller.

A combat agency may request an Emergency Operations Controller to accept responsibility for part of an emergency operation, eg evacuation.

The most common question in relation to control of operations is “who is the combat agency for earthquake?”

The answer is: Earthquake is not a common event, having an extremely low probability. At the same time, the consequences are likely to be very severe so all emergency services organisations and functional areas are likely to be needed. For these reasons Emergency Operations Controllers will be in control.

CO-ORDINATION OF SUPPORT

Emergency Operations Controllers assist the combat agency by co-ordinating support to them when requested to do so, although combat agencies may coordinate their own support, or deal direct with Functional Area Coordinators.

Emergency Operations Controllers are appointed at State, District and Local level as follows:

- A State Emergency Operations Controller (SEOCN), is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister responsible for the SERM Act. The person appointed as SEOCN must be the Commissioner of Police or a member of the Police Senior Executive Service. A Deputy SEOCN is also appointed and must be a member of the Police Senior Executive Service.
- The District Emergency Operations Controller (DEOCN), who is to be a police officer holding the position of Region Commander, is appointed by the Commissioner of Police.



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

- The Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON) is appointed for a local government area by the District Emergency Operations Controller (DEOCON). The person appointed must be a police officer stationed within the district in which the local government area is located and, in the opinion of the DEOCON, must have experience in emergency management.

STATE OF EMERGENCY

The SERM Act also provides for the declaration of a 'state of emergency', which may be declared by the Premier of NSW for up to 30 days over parts of or the whole of the State. Following the declaration of a 'state of emergency', the Minister is responsible for directing government agencies and allocating resources. The Minister may direct any government agency to do or refrain from doing any act or to exercise or refrain from exercising any function.

The Minister may also exercise additional powers and authorise emergency services officers to exercise additional powers following a declaration of a 'state of emergency'.

It should be noted that other NSW Statutes provide for the declaration of a 'state of emergency'. These should not be confused with a declaration under the SERM Act. In each case the declaration is made for a specific purpose to authorise actions to be taken in the execution of provisions of the relevant Act (eg in the Essential Services Act 1988 [as amended] the declaration relates to the powers of the Minister administering that Act to give directions to ensure provision of those services).



FUNDING OF EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Expenditure of funds during emergency response or initial recovery operations is met, in the first instance, by agencies providing the resources from within their normal operating budgets. This expenditure may subsequently be supplemented by Treasury. Certain expenditure incurred during national disaster operations may be included under the Commonwealth/State funding arrangements.

CONCLUSION

These arrangements are designed for emergency management operations to be conducted on a decentralised basis at the Local level first. The District and State levels of the emergency management structure are available to provide support and additional resources as required, and to only assume operational control when a higher level of control is essential.

The emphasis in the SERM Act and the emergency management arrangements may appear to be oriented towards the preparedness and response stages of emergency management. However, it is stressed that the Act recognises the prevention and recovery elements on an equal basis with preparedness and response. The overall aim is to maintain a comprehensive and integrated approach to emergency management throughout the State.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Further information can be provided by contacting:

The Secretary
NSW State Emergency Management Committee
Level 12
307 Pitt Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

or PO Box A792
SYDNEY SOUTH NSW 1235

Telephone: 02 9264 7277

Facsimile: 02 9267 5853

Email: semc@oes.nsw.gov.au

Homepage: www.semcs.nsw.gov.au

ANNEX A

FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The State Emergency Management Committee, has the following functions under Section 15 of the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989 (as amended):

- a. To identify, evaluate and monitor hazards and threats to life and property;
- b. To establish and review appropriate emergency management structures at all levels;
- c. To identify emergency resources both within and outside the State and make plans for the allocation and co-ordination of the use of those resources;
- d. To establish and review systems for use in the control and co-ordination of emergency operations;
- e. To review and recommend emergency management legislation (including legislation and proposals for legislation of other agencies);
- f. To advise the Minister on the creation of combined local government emergency management arrangements;
- g. To establish communication networks within and between functional areas at all levels;



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

- h. To review plans at all levels and within each emergency services organisation and functional area;
- i. To produce specific hazard management guidelines;
- j. To arrange emergency management training for individuals, including individuals employed in emergency services organisations and functional areas;
- k. To produce and disseminate educational material on established emergency management policies and procedures;
- l. To arrange the conduct of training exercises to periodically test emergency management plans;
- m. To advise the Minister on the declaration of states of emergencies;
- n. To advise on the efficient use of local government resources in relation to Displan;
- o. To assist in the selection and training of district and Local Government personnel for appointment to relevant organisations under Part 2 of the Act;
- p. To act as the single point of contact for Commonwealth support to emergency operations in New South Wales in the absence of other arrangements;

ANNEX A

- q. To produce standing orders and instructions and standing operating procedures under Displan;
- r. To assist the Minister, as required, in the preparation and review of Displan; and
- s. To arrange for graduated warnings of emergencies to the public.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

1. Formulate and promulgate plans for the provision of significant, controlled and co-ordinated response to emergencies by all agencies at all levels.
2. Establish and maintain control, co-ordination and communications systems and networks between emergency services and functional areas at all levels.
3. Formulate, review and promulgate emergency management training policies.
4. Develop and implement Public Awareness Programs.
5. Maintain a basic level of Civil Defence preparedness.
6. Provide advice to the responsible Department's and authorities on mitigation policies, strategies and implementation.
7. Foster the development of risk reduction strategies through the emergency risk management process.



ANNEX B

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS

For the purposes of the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989, as amended, the following are the Emergency Management Districts in accordance with Section 21 of that Act.

Central West Emergency Management District comprises the Bathurst City Council, Blayney Council, Cabonne Council, Cowra Council, Evans Council, Forbes Council, Greater Lithgow City Council, Lachlan Council, Oberon Council, Orange City Council and Parkes Council areas.

Far West Emergency Management District comprises the Broken Hill City Council, Bogan Council, Bourke Council, Central Darling Council, Cobar Council areas and the Unincorporated Area of NSW.

Georges River Emergency Management District comprises the Auburn City Council, Bankstown City Council, Hurstville City Council, Kogarah Council, Rockdale Council, Sutherland Council areas and the areas of Botany Bay and Port Hacking.

Hunter Emergency Management District comprises the Cessnock City Council, Dungog Council, Lake Macquarie City Council, Maitland City Council, Merriwa Council, Murrurundi Council, Muswellbrook Council, Newcastle City Council, Port Stephens Council, Scone Council, Singleton Council areas and the areas of Port Hunter and Port Stephens.

Illawarra Emergency Management District comprises the Kiama Council, Shellharbour Council, Shoalhaven City Council, Wollongong City Council areas and Jervis Bay.



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Mid North Coast Emergency Management District comprises the Bellingen Council, Coffs Harbour City Council, Gloucester Council, Greater Taree City Council, Great Lakes Council, Hastings Council, Kempsey Council, Nambucca Council areas and Lord Howe Island.

Monaro Emergency Management District comprises the Bega Valley Council, Bombala Council, Cooma-Monaro Council, Eurobodalla Council, Queanbeyan City Council, Snowy River Council, Tallaganda Council, and Yarrowlumla Council areas.

Murray Emergency Management District comprises the Albury City Council, Balranald Council, Berrigan Council, Conargo Shire Council, Corowa Council, Culcairn Council, Deniliquin Council, Holbrook Council, Hume Council, Jerilderie Council, Murray Council, Tumbarumba Council, Urana Council, Wakool Council and Wentworth Council areas.

Northern Rivers Emergency Management District comprises the Ballina Council, Byron Council, Copmanhurst Council, Grafton City Council, Kyogle Council, Lismore City Council, Maclean Council, Pristine Waters Council, Richmond Valley Council and Tweed Council areas.

Peel Emergency Management District comprises the Armidale-Dumaresq Council, Barraba Council, Bingara Council, Glen Innes Council, Gunnedah Council, Guyra Council, Inverell Council, Manilla Council, Moree Plains Council, Narrabri Council, Nundle Council, Parry Council, Quirindi Council, Severn Council, Tamworth Council, Tenterfield Council, Uralla Council, Walcha Council and Yallaroi Council areas.

ANNEX B

Riverina Emergency Management District comprises the areas of Bland Council, Carrathool Council, Coolamon Council, Griffith City Council, Hay Council, Junee Council, Leeton Council, Lockhart Council, Murrumbidgee Council, Narrandera Council, Temora Council and Wagga Wagga Council areas.

Southern Highlands Emergency Management District comprises the Boorowa Council, Cootamundra Council, Crookwell Council, Goulburn City Council, Gundagai Council, Gunning Council, Harden Council, Mulwaree Council, Tumut Council, Weddin Council, Yass Council and Young Council areas.

Sydney East Emergency Management District comprises the Botany Bay City Council, Randwick City Council, Sydney City Council, South Sydney City Council, Waverley Council, and Woollahra Council areas, Port Jackson and Parramatta River up to the Parramatta Weir.

Sydney Mid West Emergency Management District comprises the Ashfield Council, Burwood Council, Canterbury Council, City of Canada Bay Council, Leichhardt Council, Marrickville Council and Strathfield Council areas.

Sydney North Emergency Management District comprises the Gosford City Council, Hornsby Council, Hunters Hill Council, Ku-ring-gai Council, Lane Cove Council, Manly Council, Mosman Council, North Sydney Council, Pittwater Council, Ryde Council, Warringah Council, Willoughby City Council, Wyong Council areas and all the navigable waters of Brisbane Waters, Broken Bay, Cowan Waters, The Pittwater and the Hawkesbury River upstream to Wiseman's Vehicle Ferry.



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Sydney South West Emergency Management District comprises the Camden Council, Campbelltown City Council, Fairfield City Council, Liverpool City Council, Wingecarribee Council and Wollondilly Council areas.

Western Slopes Emergency Management District comprises the Coolah Council, Coonabarabran Council, Coonamble Council, Dubbo City Council, Gilgandra Council, Mudgee Council, Narromine Council, Rylstone Council, Walgett Council, Warren Council and Wellington Council areas.

Western Sydney Emergency Management District comprises the Baulkham Hills Council, Blacktown City Council, Blue Mountains City Council, Hawkesbury City Council, Holroyd Council, Parramatta City Council and Penrith City Council areas.

ANNEX C

DISTRICT EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICERS

DISTRICT	ADDRESS	CONTACT NOs
Central West	139 Rankin Street Bathurst 2795	P: 6332 8664 F: 6332 8611
Far West	148 Brisbane Street Dubbo 2830	P: 6881 3107 F: 6881 3113
Georges River	Level 2, 36-38 Ormonde Pde Hurstville 2220	P: 9375 8021 F: 9375 8933
Hunter	113 Lang Street Kurri Kurri 2327	P: 4937 2912 F: 4937 4789
Illawarra	Level 3, 84 Crown Street Wollongong 2500	P: 4295 2712 F: 4295 2833
Mid North Coast	10-12 Short Street Port Macquarie 2444	P: 6588 8714 F: 6588 8725
Monaro	Level 3, 7-9 Morrisett Street Queanbeyan 2620	P: 6298 0513 F: 6298 0592
Murray	539 Olive Street Albury 2640	P: 6023 9212 F: 6023 9258
Northern Rivers	Upper Floor, Media Centre Bruxner Highway Goonellabah 2480	P: 6625 0741 F: 6625 0739
Peel	Police Complex, Fitzroy Street Tamworth 2340	P: 6768 2802 F: 6768 2810
Riverina	Level 3, 76 Morgan Street Wagga Wagga 2650	P: 6923 1838 F: 6923 1835
Southern Highlands	Level 1 Cnr Auburn & Montague Sts Goulburn 2580	P: 4823 0306 F: 4823 0312
Sydney East	Level 7, 151-241 Goulburn St Surry Hills 2010	P: 9265 4254 F: 9265 4830



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

DISTRICT	ADDRESS	CONTACT NOs
Sydney Mid West	Level 3, 14 Victoria Street Ashfield 2131	P: 9797 4108 F: 9797 4112
Sydney North	Level 9, 130 George Street Parramatta 2150	P: 9689 7638 F: 9689 7003
Sydney South West	Level 9, 130 George Street Parramatta 2150	P: 9689 7222 F: 9689 7003
Western Slopes	148 Brisbane Street Dubbo 2830	P: 6881 3107 F: 6881 3113
Western Sydney	Level 9, 130 George Street Parramatta 2150	P: 9689 7937 F: 9689 7003

ANNEX D

SPECIFIC CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Combat Agencies

EMERGENCY	COMBAT AGENCY
ANIMAL HEALTH	NSW AGRICULTURE
FIRE (WITHIN RURAL FIRE DISTRICT)	RURAL FIRE SERVICE
FIRE (WITHIN A FIRE DISTRICT)	NSW FIRE BRIGADES
FLOOD	STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT DURING A DECLARATION	NSW POLICE SERVICE
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	
ON LAND	NSW FIRE BRIGADES
INLAND WATERS	NSW FIRE BRIGADES
STATE WATERS	RELEVANT PORT AUTHORITY
MARINE OIL & CHEMICAL SPILL	RELEVANT PORT AUTHORITY
SEARCH AND RESCUE	NSW POLICE SERVICE
STORM AND TEMPEST	STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE

2. Emergency Operations Controllers

- Aviation Emergency
- Major Structure Collapse Emergency
- Other emergencies not designated to a combat agency, ie earthquake.



